

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No. 5951

晚一廿月一十年四十三緒光

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1908.

一拜禮 號四十月二十年十英港

250 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Steady \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
K. Shallen, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lemmann, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,500,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEMERE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3½ " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

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Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

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RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

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On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 50,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:
TOKIO, OHEFOO, KOBÉ, TIENSIN, NAGASAKI, PEKIN, NEWYOHANG, LONDON, PORT ARTHUR, LIONS, ANTUNG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-SHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 4½ per cent.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 3 " 3 " "
TAKEMO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per Cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [8]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... Sh. Tshl. 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROYTSCHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

CHRISTMAS WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY, where you can obtain your Christmas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the offer.

Call and see with your own eyes and you will be satisfied.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [633]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residences.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
J. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [100]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALERMO	About 16th Dec.	{ Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	About 25th Dec.	{ Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 25th Dec.	{ Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	Noon, 16th Dec.	{ See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 97.

JUST RECEIVED

AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS.

Woven in one piece without seam.

Exclusive Designs.

SUITABLE FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS.

AXMINSTER, WILTON & BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Select Patterns. Made any size.

KENSINGTON ART CARPETS.

In various sizes. Artistic Designs.

WINTER CURTAINS.

New Designs & Art Shades.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Champagnes, Sherries, Marsalas, Madeiras, Brandies, Ports, Gins, Whiskies, Claret, Burgundies, Vermouths, Hooks and Moselles, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.



Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [140]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [169]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

FLUNKER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [11]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,450 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,999 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.
Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 509 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 20th December, S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [16]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [15]

FOR

LUXURY AND COMFORT, FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE,

STAY AT—

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [190]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Proprietors.

Manager.

Telephone 190.

Telegram "Astor."

[191]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GORDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners	About THURSDAY, 17th December
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 31st December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & OHINA.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ...	TOKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ...	DUMBEA	Boyer	22nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ...	SYDNEY	Henric	4th Jan 09, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS ...	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	5th Jan 09, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIFANAS ...	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.	1/4 VA	2nd half Dec.
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG ...	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	...	JAPAN	...

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK-BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY

Shanghai 10th March, 1909.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Bootle,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL encircling the neck.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

1160808K M40123321 & Co., Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHENWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1909.

Following are the events for the Race Meeting, 1909, commencing from the 16th February, which we have received through the courtesy of the Hongkong Jockey Club:

FIRST DAY.

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Half a mile.

2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

3.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bona fide* griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 1 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

4.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$100 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

5.—THE FOCHOW CUP.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and Griffins allowed 5 lbs. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 1 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the Officer of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies, Subscription Griffins of any Season and ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffins Stakes and Tientsin Stakes 1908 Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous Meetings of one Race 7 lb.; of more than once 14 lb.; at this Meeting 5 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

8.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value \$500. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 1 lb. Winners at this meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

10.—THE RACING STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Unplaced Runners and Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.

SECOND DAY.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10. Once round.

2.—THE EXCHANGER PLATE.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$250; and third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909 allowed 1 lb. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$15. From the two mile post once round and in.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,500 added. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. First Pony to receive 70 per cent. Second 20 per cent., and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, Subscription griffins of this season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

5.—THE CHINA STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription Griffins of Season 1908-1909 and 1908-1909 that have not won

more than one race allowed 1 lb. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.

6.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the Members of the Club Lusitano. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value One hundred Guineas. For China Ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this or previous Season. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner. Winner to receive \$500 and 70 per cent. Second \$100 and 20 per cent., and Third \$50 and 10 per cent. of the Entrance Fees until the Cup is finally won, when the Third Pony will receive 75 per cent., and Third Pony 25 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. One Mile and three quarters.

8.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the Officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. From the Two Mile Post Once Round and in.

9.—THE PARSE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee Community. Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a quarter.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Value £50. Presented by the Members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For all China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting or Meetings of the Season 1908 and Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight 10 lb. Winners of any Race other than Races confined to Subscription Griffins 7 lb.; of a Subscription Griffins Race 2 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this Meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

THIRD DAY.

1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies, *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a Mile.

2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb.; Subscription Griffins of Seasons 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 allowed 1 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

3.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. A forced entry for China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a half.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented: \$150 added. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting other than Subscription Griffins 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

5.—THE FLAWAY STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 5 lb.; of two Races 7 lb.; and of three or more Races 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Seven furlongs.

6.—THE PHANTOM STAKES.—Presented by the Gymkhana Club. A forced entry. Value \$50. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies that have run at any Gymkhana Meeting or Meetings of the Season 1908, and Griffins on date of entry. Winners at this Meeting and non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One Mile and a quarter.

7.—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Legard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race 7 lb.; of two or more Races 10 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

8.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$100 added. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China Ponies that have run and not won at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Three quarters of a Mile.

9.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—With \$750 added. Second to receive \$250; and third \$150. For China Ponies. Winner at this Meeting only. A forced entry. Entrance \$20. Winners of two Races \$50; of three or more Races \$100. Weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a quarter.

10.—THE NEW ZEALAND STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 with \$500 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. For China Ponies. Subscription Griffins of this Season 1908-1909 that have run and not won at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Five furlongs.

Intimation.

Powell's

GRAND
CHRISTMAS
BAZAAR
NOW OPEN.

TOYS

Every conceivable
kind of Toy,
From 10 Cents to 35 Dollars.

DOLLS

A gorgeous array of
Fairies, dressed,
partly dressed and
undressed,
From 25 Cents to 30 Dollars each.

ANIMALS

of all kinds,
Including:
Polar Bears, Grizzly Bears, Teddy
Bears, Hares, Rabbits, Terriers,
Bulldogs, Spaniels, Monkeys, Cats,
Donkeys, Horses, Elephants,
etc., etc., etc.

GAMES

All the newest
Parlour Games,
Comprising:
Cups and Balls, Garden Throwing,
Peg Quits, Captive Skittles,
Ballooning, Sea Rights, New Hopla,
Pop in Taw, Atlas Race Games,
Leap Frog, Bowls, Planchette,
Giggle Goggle, Ring Pitch,
etc., etc., etc.

XMAS TREE

Decorations
and Ornaments
GALORE.

Riding Horses,
Tricycles,
Hobby Horses,
&c., &c., &c.

Fancy Goods.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th Decemr, 1908.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious
Verandah, and Bath-Room attached,
and use of Servant's Quarters, on CONDUIT
ROAD LEVEL. Magnificent view of the
Harbour and Mainland.

Apply—

SEPOL,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1019]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [166]

Intimations.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [148]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Express cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [167]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in
the most celebrated hospitals by the world, is a
simple, safe, and effective remedy for all
diseases of the blood, and is a valuable
remedy for all diseases of the blood.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful
remedy for all diseases of the blood, and is a
valuable remedy for all diseases of the blood.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful
remedy for all diseases of the blood, and is a
valuable remedy for all diseases of the blood.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful
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THERAPION No. 24 is a powerful
remedy for all diseases of the blood, and is a
valuable remedy for all diseases of the blood.

Intimations.

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

OIL-PAINTINGS

(BY CELEBRATED FRENCH ARTISTS,

to be held at the

CITY HALL (ST. ANDREW'S),

on the 18th and 19th DECEMBER, 1908.

Admission.....50 cents.

Proceeds to be divided between the Hong-

kong Benevolent Society and the Tung Wah

Hospital.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [1066]

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [160]

FABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [167]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the house

to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-

faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1907. [179]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, 1908.

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COMMERCIAL.

FRIEDT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write in their

fortnightly report of 13th inst.:—

The absence of demand from the Southern

rice ports continues to be painfully in evidence,

and with Newchwang and Tientsin having be-

come ice-bound, Northern shipping affairs also

are no longer in a cheerful state. Latest reports

describe the market up North as not being

overburdened yet with tonnage, only that rates

have somewhat suffered through the diminution

of the recent activity. On the other hand the

finesness in all Southern trades has by this time

become so pronounced, that a good many

during the next few weeks will find themselves

stuck in whatever port they happen to ter-

minate their present charter, there being no

freight obtainable to shift them.

For prompt loading there is next to no

business doing from Saigon, only two fixtures

having transpired, to Hongkong at 8 cents per

picul, and to Singapore on basis of about 13

cents.

To load during February, an Indo-China

steamer has been engaged for a part cargo from

Saigon to 2 ports N. C. Java at 24 cents per

picul.

Through one of the regular liners being com-

pelled to undergo repairs and unable to leave

in accordance with schedule, an outside boat has

found employment for a trip from Java to this

port, details of charter as per list of fixtures.

Importers of beans and bean cakes have had

inducement to take up 3 party boats from

Talienwan to Canton, rate in each case being

25 cents.

Coal freights are unchanged. From Hongay

to Saigon a steamer has been engaged at \$2.50,

and from Hongay to Penang \$3.35 was paid.

Wakamatsu to Canton has two charters at

\$2.15 per ton.

A suitable timber carrier has secured a lump

sum freight of \$11,600.00 from Rajang to this

port.

Time Charter: German s.s. *Sarta* is reported

fixed for Rangoon trade, 6/6 months at \$4,600.00

Straits currency. The s.s. *Quarig* has been

engaged by her present time-charterers for a

further term of 12 months at Hongkong

\$ 200.00.

Sail Tonnage Loading or to Load:—For

Baltimore and/or New York:—British bark

Lynnhurst, 2,490 tons, arrived 14th September.British bark *Daylight*, 3,597 tons, arrived 9th

October.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sails:—British bark, *Eclipse*,

November 24th, for Baltimore.

EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF

ADVENTURE.

A PICTURESQUE SCAMP UNMASKED

The remarkable life story of Samuel Charles

Joseph Woodward, alleged public school man,

doctor, adventurer, and generally picturesque

scoundrel, was related at the Leeds Assizes

before Mr. Justice Fickford on 9th ult.

Woodward, who was described as a doctor,

was charged on five indictments for bigamy

and others for fraud and larceny.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty on all counts ex-

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

PERFUMERY.

A Fine Selection of the CHOICE FRENCH PERFUMES in Elegant Fancy Boxes, Caskets and Cut Glass Bottles; also ELEGANT SOAPS, TOILET WATERS, HAIR WASHES, from the following Celebrated Houses:—Atkinson, Piver, Roger and Gallet, Rigaud, Houbigant, &c.

Specially selected for our Christmas Sale by our London House.

The following are highly recommended, and are very suitable for presents:—

Ideal Perfume, Fleurs D'Amour, Bouquet des Amours, Indian Hay, 4711 Eau de Cologne, Farina's Original Genuine Eau de Cologne, Peau d'Espagne, Trefle Incarnate, Azura, Camia, &c., &c.

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER (In Elegant Bottles).

Safranor, Vera, Violetta, Coeur de Jeannette, Mes Delices, Violet Merveille, Floramyl.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908.

On 14th December, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of Sergt. Wm. DAVITT, H.K.P., of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1908.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE TO THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Acting on instructions from the Secretary of State, the Governor has nominated Mr. Cecil Clementi to be the representative of Hongkong at the forthcoming International Conference on Opium which is to be held at Shanghai in the early part of February. After the lucid and illuminating report presented by Mr. Clementi to the Government on the subject of Chinese indulgence in the use of the drug, and his masterly refutation of the wild assertions submitted by the anti-opium brigade, it was only to be expected that as one of the few having an exact acquaintance with the subject he should be selected for the post. The English reformers have never succeeded in refuting the statements contained in that report or in disproving the deductions drawn from the statistics collected by the compiler, for the simple reason that the facts in the first place were irrefragable and the analysis of the figures was based on a careful examination of authenticated records. We do not doubt that the appointment of Mr. Clementi as the representative of this Colony will be received with something akin to suspicion by certain members of the Conference, who have already made up their minds on the opium question. Biased themselves it will be difficult for them to realise that there are others who can view the position from a detached standpoint and who will accept no asseveration which cannot stand the cold scrutiny of the impartial mind. Even if we grant that the ministerial element is ready to adopt an attitude entirely just and without prejudice towards all concerned, are we entitled to assume that the brethren are prepared to eat their own words, should the Conference go against them? For months the agitation against the continuance of the opium trade has been worked for all it is worth by the more rabid members of the righteous class which has more particularly identified itself with the movement. The orators have done their utmost to show the demoralising influence which the opium trade has exercised on the people of China as well as on those engaged in the traffic and no doubt pictures of the depths of misery to which the victims of the opium habit have been reduced are still circulating throughout the world. It seems as if a cold douche to these

misinformed enthusiasts to discover that indulgence in what we will admit is a vice, just as dram-drinking, cigarette smoking, betting and lasciviousness are vices, is confined to such an infinitesimal proportion of the Chinese population as to be barely conspicuous. But that does not affect the violence of their language on the strength of their convictions. Indeed the faintest sign of opposition serves to intensify their spirit of reform. When these leaders of public opinion address themselves to the Government we know exactly the ground they take and if their arguments are unsound they can be refuted. But what we should like to know is what these energetic propagandists tell the church people, the little country gatherings in the village hall, where the colour of a black coat gives weight to the rankest absurdities? Are these innocent people shown the other side of the picture, or are they simply regaled with the rapid vapourings of ministerial "spell-binders" who have their own "fish to fry"? In the event of the Conference coming to the conclusion that much of the misery resulting from the traffic in opium is imaginary, that it is impossible to stamp out one evil without opening the door to a host of others whose effects on the Chinese would be ten times more deplorable, that the time is not ripe for the advancement of the millennium by a single stage, will those gentlemen who have, we will take it, proved their claim to be considered workers in the public weal, willingly stand forth and admit that they were mistaken, or that they were proceeding on wrong lines? Nobody outside the fervent few who have fomented this agitation for the suppression of opium, has the slightest doubt as to what would be the immediate result were the campaign to prove successful. Supposing the Chinese Government could say to-day that the last patch of land given over to the cultivation of the poppy had been tilled and planted with wheat, that a generation had arisen which knew not the opium pipe nor sought its charms, is it to be believed that China would become a sort of earthly paradise? What about the vendors of those vile concoctions which have decimated the savage tribes of the world? Are they also to give up business, and live on the profits derived from the performance of good works? Human nature being what it is, we fear that the opium reformers are only macadamising the roadway for the introduction of greater miseries than those attributed to the poppy. That is one of the principal side issues in this warfare directed against the opium-smoker, and slight consideration shows how necessary it is that sanity and to use an Americanism "horse-sense" should govern the deliberations of the Conference. We know that the British Imperial delegates will attend the meetings prepared to give a fair hearing to all sides of the question, and as they are fortified with actual facts gathered personally and put together with painstaking care they will take a reasonable attitude, but what are facts to the purblind? No one will envy Mr. Clementi either his appointment or his mission, because to a certain extent Mr. Clementi is the cause of all the trouble. If Mr. Clementi's report had never been published there might have been no Conference. It was Mr. Clementi who utilised the X-rays to discover whether there was any solid substance in the statements of the anti-opiumists. For that reason Mr. Clementi may not be altogether persona grata with the agitators for reform but he will be none the less a brake on the exuberance of their verbosity. Even should he prefer to remain in the background and leave the oratorical part to the more distinguished members of the British delegation, he will be an admirable "coach" and mentor to those who submit the interests of Hongkong to the members of the Conference.

PATERNAL LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

In Hongkong we complain, it may be with or without reason, of the stringent regulations enforced by the police authorities from time to time in the interests of law and order. We discover just grievances lying around in profusion, and occasionally an impulsive individual airs his grumble through the medium of the press. But the police penal regulations of Hongkong are as a milk diet compared with the strong fare recently promulgated in Kobe. There are 59 articles or sections altogether in the list, and they seem to cover every mortal peccadillo that flesh is wont to commit. Four of the offences mentioned render the offenders liable to police detention for a period not exceeding 30 days, apparently without the option of a fine, and it may be interesting to those in Hongkong who do not know when they are well off to learn how strictly their neighbours in Kobe are kept in order. The first three articles are of little moment, but the fourth would be appreciated by numerous merchants in Hongkong, including comedians and people of that ilk who may be looking forward to the New Year with some misgivings. The article applies to "any person persistently pressing another for an interview or importunately demanding from him a gift of any kind, or intimidating him in any way." That should give the quietus to the numerous courtesans and hawkers

who make life a misery to the busy man. There is a great variety of offences which are punishable by a short term of imprisonment not exceeding ten days or a fine up to \$50. Under this category come beggars, people who are bent on collecting alms, people who compel others to do things against their will for the purpose of obtaining a profit, etc. It is unlawful to press another "to offer a tender jointly with him" or to press a successful contractor "to give him a share of the profits accruing from his work," or to maliciously injure another's occupation. We come nearer home when we arrive at the sections dealing with advertisements and kindred matters. There are three articles which deal with this subject and render offenders liable to be haled before the Court. They concern any person publishing exaggerated or false advertisements by means of journals, periodicals or in any other way, with a view to unlawful profit; any person importunately demanding from another subscriptions or pressing another against his will, for the insertion of advertisements in journals, periodicals, or any other publications; any person sending to another journals or periodicals or any other publications which were not asked for, demanding payment therefor, or for advertisements which have been inserted in the papers without any request from the other person. It is perfectly obvious that the parties who were responsible for the framing of these regulations knew much more about the internal working of some journals than the unsophisticated newspaper world usually credits the outside public with. We should like to learn what the Japanese authorities consider an "exaggerated" advertisement, and who is to say when it may be described as "false"? It may be that the authorities are aiming at those advertisements which proclaim the virtues of cheap nostrums whose efficacy depends entirely upon the credulity of the purchaser, or, again, it might be applied to those political aspirants who publish manifestoes promising the earth to those who favour them with their suffrage. The article which threatens the person who demands that his advertisements be published is rather a novelty in its way, seeing that the managerial department of most newspapers is quite ready to consider such a proposition at any time, provided the advertisements are of a clean, respectable and honest character, and do not infringe the common law. The thirteenth article which makes it a punishable offence to solicit payment for journals or publications that have been sent on trust shows that in Japan at least there are some people who know how to develop a stagnant journal into a flourishing concern with the largest circulation in the Far East. This suggestion also that there are newspapers which publish advertisements clipped from other papers and then demand payment for their little quirk is a revelation in the art of how astute managers fill up space. That there are newspapers which give an appearance of solidity to their advertising columns by the adoption of such methods, and even find advertisers who pay on demand for a publicity they did not desire, is incontrovertible, and when the police deem the practice of sufficient importance to warrant the enacting of special legislation to defeat its purpose, there must be grounds for believing that it is not confined to petty hucksters or struggling publications. The law is also to be invoked against those who fail to light lamps or make other arrangements necessary for the safety of passengers through public places, which we suppose refers to public works. It is an offence to circulate groundless rumours or false reports calculated to injure other persons, so that unless the ladies of Kobe are adepts at innuendo five o'clock tea parties are likely to be robbed of half their enjoyment. Regulations against the use of charms, amulets, incantations, etc., supplied by Oriental witches and necromancers to cure diseases, and the mischievous application of mesmerism and hypnotism are placed under the ban, but the 29th article will certainly come as a surprise to Europeans. It is the shortest section on the list and its terms are the most explicit. It is now an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine for any person to tattoo his own body or that of another in Japan. We had always been under the impression that Japan was the home of the tattooing fraternity, that all the artists who embellish the human body with dragons breathing fire and brimstone acquired their reputation in the land of the Rising Sun before emigrating abroad. That may have been the case in the past, but so far as Japan is concerned the art is doomed to die the death of inanition. No longer will kings, emperors and potentates exhibit the irrefragable evidence of their visit to Japan, and incidentally prove their identity by means of marvellous and weird symbols traced in indelible colours on their bodies; they must in future be content with the simple strawberry mark which is the only sure token of nobility. Are we to expect, as the result of this prohibition, an exodus of Japanese tattooists from their native country and a consequent influx of the craft in Hongkong? Another regulation which would be violated in Hongkong

and died by every other man in Hongkong is that which makes it illegal for "any person to throw or discharge a thing against the person or possession of another, or do the like at a place so situated as to cause injury to the person or possession of another." How would that regulation work in the case of stray cats which, neglecting their essential duty of waging war on rodents, spend the night serenading the moon? One article is certainly worth the notice of the authorities in Hongkong, for it penalises "Any person offering for sale in his shop uncovered, any article of food which is ready for eating without being boiled, roasted, cleaned, or peeled, or requiring further process of dressing." On the whole, the regulations with one or two exceptions are of a paternal character, and should contribute to the amenities of that picturesque Empire, but they should be studied by the intending tourist otherwise he is liable to find himself in the lock-up within 24 hours of his arrival in Japan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

His Grace the Right Rev. Archbishop Kelly of Sydney will deliver a lecture in the Reading Room of the Catholic Union this evening at 9.15 to which the public are cordially invited.

THE Central Government has instructed the officials of the various provinces to confiscate and destroy all copies of the books edited by the reformer, K'ang Yu-wei, that may come to this country, on the ground that they are of a seditious nature and inimical to the dynasty.

AFTER seventeen years' loyal service to the Government, Inspector A. Ritchie, of the Hongkong Police Force, sailed for the homeland on Saturday by the English mail steamer *Doranda*. Inspector Ritchie has retired on a well-earned pension, and takes with him the good wishes of his numerous friends in Hongkong, who will hope of his success in his new sphere of life.

ANOTHER ear-pick snatcher received the heavy hand of the law this morning. The delinquent was Fze To Hung, and he was found guilty of snatching from a widow in Queen's Road on the 11th instant, an ear-pick, valued at \$15. He was arrested on the spot. He was sentenced to a year's hard labour and to receive two whippings of twelve strokes each.

THE cook, Wong Toh, who, on Saturday, was charged with stealing \$500 worth of property from his master—Mr. A. W. Vardigan, a time-keeper of Quarry Bay—was to-day sentenced to three months' hard labour. Wong, it was stated, was formerly in the employ of Mr. Vardigan. Last month he disappeared, and so did a quantity of clothing, several pairs of shoes, and two clocks.

THE truth of a report which was about town yesterday to the effect that an armed robbery followed by murder, had been committed in a village, near Tai-po, New Territory, is denied at headquarters. We are given to understand that such a report was made at the Tai-po Police Station, but on inquiries being made by the authorities it was learnt that the report was groundless and that a suicide committed in the village was responsible for the rumour.

AN accident which might have resulted in serious consequences to a soldier took place on Saturday while a tramcar was approaching the Praya East Hotel. The unfortunate victim of the accident was Gunner W. Fay, belonging to the 88th Company of the R. G. A., who tried to jump out of the car the wrong way, and was struck by another car approaching from the opposite direction, which the soldier had not noticed. He was removed to hospital, where his wounds were attended to.

THE extradition charge against Alfred W. Hall, a reporter on the staff of *The Querry*, who was arrested the other day, by Detective Sergeant Terrett, for alleged embezzlement committed at Manila, was opened in the Police Court, this afternoon. Evidence taken on commission was headed to the magistrate. In that it was alleged that while defendant was in the employ of the Veteran Army Association at Manila he forged certain postal orders, the amount not being known. At the time of going to press we were given to understand that Hall had decided to give himself up to the authorities at Manila.

MR. G. A. Hancock, a schoolmaster, of 5, Bonham Street, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with assaulting a chair coolie yesterday, causing grievous bodily harm. It was stated that defendant discharged the chair he had hired near Bowring Road, paying the head coolie more than the legal fare. The coolie demanded more, and as defendant was about to enter a tramcar, he was seized by the arm by the coolie. Tearing round sharply defendant was alleged to have struck the coolie on the head with his stick, causing a gash over an inch long. The man was taken to hospital. On defendant agreeing to compensate the coolie the case was withdrawn. The coolie was given \$14.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the A.D.C. and Private Secretary and by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and Captain Heathcote, A.D.C., Sir Alexander Hosie, Colonel Darling, C.R.E., Colonel Chalmier, C.R.A., Colonel Bayard, Captain Murray Stewart, D.A.A.C. and O.M.G., and Captain Hart-Spang, paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's establishment at Kowloon, where the party was received by Mr. R. Mitchell, general manager, and Mr. W. Wilson, Kowloon manager, who most courteously showed them over every part of the Works. His Excellency expressed astonishment at the extent and variety of the work undertaken by the Company, the efficiency of the supervising staff of the Chinese employees, and the modern date machinery and plant. After expressing his thanks to Mr. Mitchell for his courtesy, His Excellency and party left by launch for the Eastern Dock and were received by Mr. Park Pley by Captain Mitchell, P.A.

Question of Domicile.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE POINT.

"NOT 100 CHINAMEN DOMICILED IN HONGKONG."

The important point, which was raised the other day, as to whether a man, not being a resident, nor having a place of business in the Colony, could be adjudged a bankrupt in Hongkong, was decided by Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, to-day.

His Lordship, in solving the point, said:—The questions raised in this case which concern the bankruptcy jurisdiction of this court over foreigners are of the utmost importance. I have hinted at them on one or two occasions but this is the first one which they have given rise to serious argument and I shall deal with the matter as fully as possible because a larger proportion of the trade of the Colony is done with Chinamen carrying on business here, and in nine-tenths of the bankruptcy petitions which come before the Court the debtor is a Chinaman, and, therefore, the fundamental principles on which English bankruptcy jurisdiction is based are involved in almost every case in which I have to deal. The importance of the question arises from the fact that where a Chinaman trades as so many of them do in other parts of the East as well as Hongkong it is almost impossible to localise the effect of a bankruptcy in this colony. . . . I do not think there can be much dispute as to the facts except as to one point. In view of the law which I am going to lay down in this judgment the point is not really of first importance because he is a Chinaman and I do not see much evidence that he ever traded generally though he appears to have incurred debt in the Colony. It is however advisable that I should express an opinion on the point. Was the debtor a resident in Hongkong who went down to Annam to buy cinamom which he then brought up to the Colony to dispose of, or was he a resident in Annam who bought cinamom there and brought it up to the Colony to dispose of? I am of opinion that the latter are the true facts; I think it probable that he had done this on previous occasions but I do not think that is material.

Having dealt with the general law his Lordship considered the facts of the case and in doing so said—The debtor certainly was not domiciled in the Colony and as I have said on a previous occasion I do not suppose there are 100 Chinamen in the Colony who are domiciled here, as the larger number of those who reside here all desire and intend to return to China whenever they have made enough money, or when commercial adversity compels them.

On the question of residence his Lordship held that the debtor's occupation of the cubicle was temporary, that it was only to last till the business for which he came to the Colony was concluded, and he found great difficulty in seeing how a residence, which was immediately temporary, could at the same time be described as an "ordinary." Continuing, his Lordship said—The important question is: Was this a "place of business" in the Colony? What is required is not merely carrying on business but a place of business, which means a place where the debtor does business. Coming now more closely to the facts of this case one point is quite clear—if a person merely employs a commission agent consigning his goods to him for sale, that does not make the commission agent's premises his place of business. It is also clear that the cubicle was not a place of business *per se*. The evidence is very slender as to business transacted there if there had been many transactions, in fact any business done there, the owner of the house would certainly have given much more evidence of people coming there. The only place of business which the debtor could have had were the premises of the Kwang Mo, where the clients met him and concluded their bargains.

The vital point to consider therefore is this—Must the place of business be open or be under the control of the debtor? On this point I am far from clear. The key to the subject is that remark of Lord Justice Brett *in re Baccard*:—the extension of the bankruptcy jurisdiction to foreigners is made on account of the "hold" they have on the country, and the question to be answered in each case of doubt is: "Has the debtor in question a 'hold' on the country?" A "hold on the country" means, I imagine, something which is visible to other persons who trade in the country which induces them to give the debtor credit.

What I think is the meaning of the phrase "hold on the country" is that it is such a position which will induce people by reason of it to give a person credit. It seems to me that if a man is doing business such as concluding bargains for the sale of his goods at a place where he may be seen doing it then others may not unreasonably suppose that he has business to do and that is the place where he does it and on the strength of that people may give him credit. If they do then that place becomes for the purpose of bankruptcy law his "place of business." This seems to be a reasonable distinction to draw between the case where a man sends goods to be sold on commission leaving the business entirely in the hands of the commission agent and one who intermeddles in the eyes of the business world with the making of the bargains. It is therefore the fact that there are other creditors, which brings the case within the purview of the bankruptcy jurisdiction of the court; whether they can justify their claims is another matter with which I have not now to deal. I am therefore of opinion that this court has jurisdiction to entertain this petition and that the opposition must be rejected. In view of the uncertainty of this question which has been raised I do not regret it with confidence.

The Receiver Order was granted. An *ex parte* Report had been made by the Receiver, through the General Council, dispensing with the customary level of consultation on the coming New Year's Day, owing to the national mourning.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FOOCHOW RACES.

FIRST DAYS RESULTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Foochow, 14th December, 2.20 p.m.

The first day's races, held under the auspices of the Foochow Jockey Club, were run to-day.

The results are appended:—

Stewards' Cup—Half a mile.

Mr. Oswald's Gamphick... 1

The Maiden Stakes—Three-quarter mile.

Mr. Min's Piper... 1

The Totalisator Cup—One and three-quarter miles.

Father O'Flynn's Mohawk... 1

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

ANOTHER HEARING.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Canton, 13th December.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun gave instructions to-day to the Namhoi district magistrate to get the relatives of the deceased and all witnesses ready, as His Excellency has communicated with the Portuguese Consul asking him to fix a date for the hearing of the case in the Portuguese Consular Court.

RAILWAY LOAN.

A LINE IN THE HUKWANG PROVINCES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 18th December.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has memorialized for the appointment of a Commission to negotiate a loan in England for the construction of a railway within the Hunan and Hupeh Provinces.

He has telegraphed to Viceroy Chen Kwei-lung to send a deputy to Peking to arrange the terms of the Agreement.

Later.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces to stop the construction of the railway within the province under his administration pending the receipt of further instructions.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

TO BE INSTITUTED NEXT YEAR.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 18th December.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to the Ministry of Education to enforce compulsory education from the first moon next China New Year.

HIS Grace Archbishop Kelly of Sydney, who is returning to Australia from the Eucharistic Congress in London, paid visit to St. Joseph's College in the forenoon. Master Peter Provost read an address welcome on behalf of the pupils. His Grace replied in a speech of some length in which he sought to inculcate the principles of loyalty to duty and Christian virtue into the minds of the young people. Concluding his address of the College, which he greatly admired, His Grace proceeded to visit the Italian convent, and was shown through the cloister, where the girls were at study at the time. Archbishop Kelly called. The reverend gentleman was greatly interested with the work of the Chinese girls, and having questioned the Mother Superior on the admission and upbringing, her numerous charges, Archbishop Kelly, who examined the beautiful specimens of the Chinese needlework and embroidery. To the girls he delivered an address, which was listened to by his audience. He went on to the College, concluding his visit, an inspection of the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Family, Mother Mary, who was very kind and hospitable, and who had been conducting her school for many years, and who had been very successful in her work. His Grace then proceeded to the Chinese Dispensary, where he was met by the Chinese Council, dispensing with the customary level of consultation on the coming New Year's Day, owing to the national mourning.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

Germany and the Limitation of Armaments.

London, 11th December. Prince Buelow, speaking in the Reichstag, said the limitation of armaments was desirable but the difficulties were considerable; moreover, Germany, strategically, was in the most unfavourable position in the world.

The foreign situation may become worse at any moment, and the peace of Germany seriously threatened if her armaments were below the standard which the European situation demanded.

The deprecated criticism of the difficulties of Austria, and considered that peace was best served by a clear pronouncement of the seriousness with which Germany regarded her duties to her ally.

The speech was received with cheers.

Later.

Austria and the Near East.

The attitude of Austria has changed in the past few days, it is supposed under the influence of Berlin, and is manifesting a conciliatory disposition and a willingness to negotiate with Turkey.

The Australian Commonwealth.

The Melbourne House of Representatives has passed a Bill rendering shipowners liable to a fine of £100 for every Chinese stowaway.

Germany in China.

The Foreign Minister has stated in the Reichstag that it is not deemed expedient to immediately withdraw troops from China, as it might have a disquieting effect on the population at the present juncture, but the Government is determined to considerably reduce the force as soon as possible.

The Government and the Lords.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the National Liberal Club, said the veto of the House of Lords must be treated as the dominating issue in politics, but it is absurd of the Lords to presume to dictate the time for a dissolution; the Government would choose its own time.

The Government would stand or fall by the Budget, which would raise the most acute form of controversy; whether the policy of social reform was needed, and free trade versus protection.

DEATH OF SISTER ALLANSON.

38 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Shortly after noon to-day the death took place at the Italian Convent of Sister Maria Allanson, at the age of sixty-four years. By her death the teaching staff of that institution loses a member whose place it will not be easy to fill. Of a highly respected and one of the best known Portuguese families in Hongkong, Miss Allanson thirty-eight years ago elected to take the veil, assuming her name in religion of Sister Marquisbas. At an early period of her novitiate she dedicated herself to the educational branch of the institution, making it later a task of life-long devotion which her untiring energy and indefatigable spirit sustained to within a few weeks of her end, when she was compelled to be invalided terminating in death at mid-day to-day. During the thirty-eight years during which Sister Allanson toiled incessantly to educate the minds of hundreds, and thousands, of her little charges, whose daughters in later years were also entrusted to her care, she has equipped the minds of many a mother and useful member of society by more than precept alone, as hers was a character which believed much more in inculcating good moral principles by example rather than precept. Frank almost to a fault by those who did not know her intimately, Sister Allanson was outspoken in her ideas, and on educational matters spoke her mind in no uncertain manner. By the late Mr. E. J. Kite, a former inspector of schools in Hongkong, Sister Allanson was often consulted as regards female education in Hongkong, especially so in the early days of the educational history of the Island. There can be no question but that the late Sister Allanson's practical advice must have taken shape in the evolution of the present curriculum of Government in matters concerning the instruction of girls in Hongkong.

The arduous nature of her duties, which had no intermission, undermined her constitution until she fell a victim to a form of consumption from which she died to-day. She retained her consciousness to the very last. Sister Allanson was surrounded in her death-bed by her two surviving sisters—Miss Angelica Allanson and Mrs. Alves—her niece, Mrs. Leo d'Almeida e Castro, the Rev. Mother, and all the other Sisters of the Convent. The last religious ministrations were given by the Right Rev. Bishop Portelli, the Rev. Father Spada was also in attendance. Sister Allanson leaves a brother—Mr. William Allanson, of Shanghai, to mourn her loss, besides a host of past pupils and friends who had been educated by her by close acquaintance.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) the service will leave the Italian Convent, Calne Road, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Two months' hard labour was the sentence imposed upon Yau Sham, a coolie, of 31 Stanley, for breaking into a house (No. 98) in the same village, and stealing eight fowls and eleven chickens belonging to a widow last night. Yau would have got away with the "birds" had they not objected to rough handling.

RACING GOSSIP.

INTERESTING CLIP BY OUR OWN CONTRIBUTOR.

Now that the subscription griffin have arrived, almost of them, the duty falls upon me of keeping readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* posted on all matters racing.

It was brought to my notice the other day that some people had come to the conclusion that "the ponies were the best ever landed in the Colony." It was rather premature at the time to advance such an opinion, but that is only by the way. There are others, however, whose opinions vary. "The ponies," one expert was heard to remark, "are of the ordinary stamp, but you can scarcely say that they are the best." The expert went on to say that, as the time test was not called for at Shanghai, the ponies only being put to a canter for the inspection of the judges before shipment, it was impossible to tell how they would shape when they are half-trained. Therefore, this year's carnival should be a very good event, so far as surprises are concerned.

I entirely agree with the expert. Unlike previous years, when all the ponies were supposed to do the mile in certain time; when some were able to "walk" the distance, metaphorically speaking, in no time; when others just managed to scrape through, there were whispers of discontent among drawers of the latter class of "make." When I say "feeling of discontent" I do not mean it in the sense many would take it but the more fortunate drawers were envious, and the unfortunate or down-hearted.

There can be no "discontent" this year. The ponies were shipped in *huffs*. Their speed is only known to the animals themselves, and there are times when the animals, knowing their speed, refuse to give their owners the advantage of it. But that mostly depends on who is in the pigskin. The drawings this year were well carried out, and drawers can now only depend on Luck—that frivolous creature—on who her horses will bring them honours when the time arrives.

Training has commenced in dead earnest now. Several of the subs have been given the half-mile canter and three-quarter spins. So far none have appeared to show off above the average griffin, although a few exhibit signs of shaping well with more hard work.

One thing in favour of the bunch is that they have not been galloped to death either at the Northern settlement or here. Consequently some of the fat or backward ones may, in time, develop into flyers. At this stage nobody can say which is the best.

Mr. H. A. Roth is believed to have drawn a good one, while Mr. Humphreys' big grey is believed to possess good points. He is a well-shaped pony. The Wayfong Mess, as usual, have drawn a funny-looking specimen. He is very goose rumped, and as far as I have seen, he has a rooted disinclination for the course. Mr. C. H. Ross was also lucky enough to "pull" a decent one.

The old class ponies have not yet arrived. They are expected about Christmas-time with the Derby ponies.

As to the prospects of the coming races I can say, although the time is yet far off, that they are exceedingly rosy, and all sporting men hope they will remain so.

RIDING ROY.

EX-JURONG IN DIFFICULTIES.

ARRESTED AS A SUSPICIOUS PERSON.

An *ex-jurong*, who is alleged to have turned "dangerous" suddenly, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Appleton yesterday, as a suspicious person. The *ex-jurong*, Ng Cheung, was, in the Police Court, to-day, charged, with being a rogue and vagabond, in that he was found in a house at 5, Tung Wo Lane, with the intention of committing a felony, and with being in possession of a revolver without a permit. Some time yesterday afternoon Detective Appleton went to the Tung Wo Lane house to investigate a recent robbery. As he was ascending the staircase he met two men coming from the top floor, and becoming suspicious, the officer seized the first man—the *ex-jurong*—and searched him. While doing so the other man, escaped. Tucked away behind his back was the revolver, which was loaded in three chambers. The defendant's excuse was that he was taking the revolver to get it mended. He was remanded.

CRICKET.

MOSLEM RECREATION CLUB v. LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

The return match between the above teams took place on Sunday and ended in a win for the M. R. C.

Scores:—

Y. Abbas, c & b Cordeiro	0
R. Soenderman, run out	4
A. G. Suffiad, run out	18
M. B. Suffi, c & b Raza, b A. G. Britto	14
L. M. Dyer, c Cuveth, b Cordeiro	6
B. E. Ismail, c & b Cordeiro	2
H. Harneam, b Britto	7
A. A. Abbas, c Corveth, b Pereira	2
A. Kader, c Barros, b Pereira	3
S. Hartman, b Cordeiro	13
A. M. Suffiad, not out	4
Extras	2
Total	79

L. R. C.

P. da Rosa, c Y. Abbas, b A. A. Abbas	9
P. H. Hyndman, c M. B. Suffi, b A. A. Abbas	1
G. G. Cordeiro, c & b A. A. Abbas	18
L. A. Carvalho, c A. Kader, b M. B. Suffi	9
J. Corveth, run out	4
A. V. Barros, b A. A. Abbas	4
A. G. Britto, b M. B. Suffi	0
P. A. Yvanovich, c & b A. A. Abbas	0
T. Pereira, b A. A. Abbas	1
F. C. Britto, c & b M. B. Suffi	2
A. J. Ribeiro, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	36

Bank Comproadors' Bankruptcy.

WEI LONG SHAN'S CASE.

APPLICATION TO RESCIND RECEIVING ORDER.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court, this forenoon, an application was made to the Chief Justice to rescind a Receiving Order in the matter of Wei Long Shan *ex parte* Yuen Hing.

Mr. John Hastings appeared on behalf of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. (Judgment creditors). Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the petitioning creditor, on whose petition the Receiving Order was made. Mr. H. L. Denney was for the debtor.

Mr. Hastings said that the whole question was that of domicile. The Receiving Order was made on the 5th November, and he asked that it be rescinded and the petition be dismissed with costs. The debtor, he continued, was some years ago assistant comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Early in 1905 he got into difficulties. The Bank of Taiwan sued him and got judgment for \$20,000 and costs. The debtor then absconded and stayed away for three years.

Mr. Denney said that the debtor did not abscond.

Mr. Hastings—Whether he absconded or not, he fled or left the Colony. The debtor returned to the Colony some time last September to be served with the petition. Mr. Hastings then gave his grounds for asking for the rescinding, as under:—

(1)—That the debtor was not domiciled in this Colony at the date of the presentation of the petition and that the Court had no jurisdiction to make a Receiving Order against him.

(2)—That the debtor has committed no act of bankruptcy on which a petition could be founded.

(3)—That after payment of the costs of the proceedings there will be no substantial assets for division among the creditors.

(4)—That the petitioning creditor is in collusion with the debtor and that these proceedings are an abuse of the process of this honourable Court.

Mr. Hastings then went on. He said the first point to be considered was what was the debtor's domicile of origin. His friend (Mr. Denney) had raised the point, that because he was born in Hongkong he was domiciled here. That was not so. A child born in Hongkong must take his father's domicile. The next point was: "Did he ever acquire a Hongkong domicile?" He admitted that he had family houses in Canton and Macao, and Mr. Hastings submitted that debtor did not want to be domiciled here. Assuming that he was domiciled he abandoned it when he left the Colony in 1905. What debtor wanted the Court to do was an abuse. His debts amounted to \$243,000. Debtor said that his friends subscribed \$2,000 among themselves, which was given to him and which he handed in to the Official Receiver. The debtor had the audacity then to come and ask to be "white-washed" and to be permitted to do business here again. What he had to pay his debts amounted exactly to 1/4d. on the pound. Mr. Hastings submitted that there were no merits in his favour, and called for the petition to be dismissed, adding that because a man was born in a place it did not give him the domicile.

The Chief Justice—It alters the place of jurisdiction. Mr. Hastings—The mere fact that he lived here does not entitle him to domicile. If a Frenchman went to London with his wife to start a business and they had a child, that does not give the child a domicile. The child would take his father's domicile.

Mr. Atkinson objected to the whole proceedings. Firstly, he took objection to the manner in which the application was brought, and said it should have been an appeal. Mr. Hastings, he said, was asking to reverse an order already made. His second objection was that the petition should not have been brought until the debtor's conduct had been inquired into—until his public examination had been concluded. It was necessary for the Taiwan Bank in making this petition, to show whether some claim would be imposed on them, or whether something would be taken from them. How could they recover anything when debtor had only \$7,000? Their object, he said, was to get the Receiving Order reversed, then put the debtor into jail, and then "squeeze" his brothers to pay.

The Chief Justice—The debtor is not here. Mr. Hastings—He won't be long here. The Chief Justice—The bank has certain rights.

Mr. Atkinson returned that they had got a judgment three years ago and had done nothing since.

The Chief Justice, in reply, said that there was much difficulty in enforcing a British judgment in China. The sooner that difficulty was removed the better.

Mr. Atkinson—But there is the British Consul here to help?

The Chief Justice said he thought the act of bankruptcy was good and that debtor was domiciled.

Mr. Denney (for the debtor) gave the grounds mentioned above, to rescind the Receiving Order. He asked his Lordship to say that the Court had already exercised its discretion in the matter by granting the Receiving Order, and he thought that the \$2,000 debtor had handed in was a fair sum, and the Court could not go behind the Receiving Order so granted. With regard to the first ground of the motion, if his friend (Mr. Hastings) succeeded in getting his Lordship to hold that debtor was not domiciled in the Colony it would be quite right for the Court to rescind the Order, but as the question of \$2,000 had already been considered and the Court could not go back on it.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION

OIL PAINTINGS,

from the PARIS SALON,

COMPRISING PAINTINGS BY THE WELL-KNOWN

ARTISTS:

Charpentier, Renard, Serret, Didier, Pinggera, Ferry, Paulus, Dupin, Gerard, Lionetti, Constantin, Mayard, Montreu, Lencir, Holmstedt, Artot, Berquin, &c., &c.

ON

the 21st & 22nd DECEMBER, 1908, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. in the City Hall (St. Andrew's).

N.B.—The attention of the Public is drawn to this opportunity of purchasing valuable works of art, which are the finest that have ever been offered for sale in this Colony.

Catalogues on application.

G. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[1078]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Official Administrator, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th December, 1908, at Noon, at

"Ma-Tau-Wai," Yau-Ma-Ti,

2 BUFFALOS, 10 PIGS, 6 GOATS,

AND

A Number of FOWLS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[1074]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Official Administrator, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY & FRIDAY NEXT,

the 17th and 18th December respectively, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

A RARE COLLECTION OF EXEMPLES OF

JAPANESE HIGH ART.

This collection was gathered together by prominent Members of the Art Society of Japan for display in THE ART GALLERY at Tokyo on the occasion of the Great Exhibition arranged to take place during 1912, on account of the postponement of which the collection has been brought to this city for sale.

Such an opportunity of acquiring objects of Japanese High Art seldom occurs.

On View on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[1076]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Official Administrator, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

the 21st and 22nd December, 1908, at 10 A.M., at H.M. Naval Establishments,

SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—

Iron Bricks, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns,

Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables,

Old Boiler, Steam Hammer, Coal Sacks,

Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Ca pels, Matings, Old Boats, Furniture, &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—

Provisions, Seamen's Clothing,

Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[1076]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

WITHIN THEIR SALES ROOMS,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

THURSDAY & FRIDAY NEXT,

the 17th and 18th December respectively, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M.

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TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908.

[1076]

To-day's Advertisement.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI,"

FROM MIDD'ESBRO, ANTWERP,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1908. [1073]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th December, 1908, commencing at

11 A.M., at No. 78, Queen's Road Central,

A SELECTION OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

FINE IVORY CARVINGS, FIGURES,

GROUPS, INROS, SHRI-ES, SWORDS,

OLD SATSUMA, MAKUDDO, IMARI,

BRASS and BRONZE and CLOISONNE

WARE, &c., &c.

AND

A QUANTITY OF

SILK EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

WALL HANGINGS, TABLE COVERS,

BEDSPREADS, FURSES,

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On View from Monday, the 14th December, 1908.

